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16 February 1967

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SOURCE: The following was reported by AECASSOWARY/29.

1. Olga ROMANCZUK [] travelled to Prague, Czechoslovakia, on 30 December 1966 and returned to Paris on 4 January 1967. K. MYTROYCH of Paris talked to her prior to her departure and asked her to try to bring back the DZYUBA document, which it was known (from information obtained by Dr. O. HORBACH) was in Prague. Olga brought back not only a copy of the "treatise" Ivan DZYUBA sent to the CC CPU, but also a copy of the speech he delivered on the anniversary of the death of Vasyl' SYMONENKO (filed in DZYUBA's 201), a copy of which the AECASSOWARIES had already obtained via other sources. She also brought back a copy of a letter allegedly written by Evhen SVERSTIUK, in which the latter criticized Ivan DRACH for his attack on Bohdan KRAWCIW. (When Olga visited Prague about a year ago, she had a letter of introduction to Zina BEREZOVS'KA from the latter's brother-in-law who lives in Canada.)

2. While in Prague this time, Olga learned from Zina that Ivan SVITLYCHNIY was (in late 1966) in a prison on Vladimirska vul. in Kiev. He was being well treated and fed. Reportedly, he was given various pieces of nationalist literature every day and asked to make comments on it in writing. One day he was told he was free to leave the prison and that his comments would be published. SVITLYCHNIY strongly objected to the fact that the comments he was asked to make were to be published. A compromise was reached when he promised to write an article for Visti z Ukrainy on the late Vasyl' SYMONENKO. According to Zina, SVITLYCHNIY was released because the authorities wanted to lead people to believe that he had compromised his colleagues and that, as a result, others would talk and everyone would soon be compromised. Zina also told Olga the following:

3. Pavlo MURASHKO, about 35 years of age, lecturer on Ukrainian literature and literary critic in Prague, Slavist and an acquaintance of Dr. HORBACH, whom he met when the latter was in Prague. MURASHKO contributes articles to Duklya. He invited SVITLYCHNIY to come to Prague in 1965 but the latter refused because he didn't want to create the impression he was in any way associated with Vitaliy KOROTYCH who was visiting in Prague at the time. SVITLYCHNIY now is unemployed, but his

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wife works. He writes, and his friends get his articles published over their own names and then give him the money earned. SVITLYCHNIY visited his colleagues in Pot'ma. He was able to talk to them from a distance of about 20-30 metres. They all seemed to be well at the time. They requested aid parcels, which they felt would be permitted if sent via the International Red Cross.

4. Bohdna HORYN' is ill, still being held in a prison in Lvov. There are new demands to have him released. Among those who signed a protest and demand for HORYN's release was Irina VILDE. At the trials in 1966 everyone behaved courageously and did not compromise themselves as the authorities hoped they would do. ZALYVAKHA, when asked why he disseminated nationalist literature which was sent in from the West, replied, "I had good reasons." Various pamphlets concerning the trials, Russification in the Ukraine, etc. were being circulated in the Ukraine during the trials. KGB authorities asked many individuals to try to determine who the authors were, but most people refused to cooperate. There were, however, some exceptions. One, was Oleh BABYSHKYN (see photo).

5. Evhen SVERSTIUK, about 35, is a psychologist by profession and literary critic from Volynia. He worked for the pedagogical institute in Kiev and wrote for Vitshyzna 5 or 6 years ago. Now he writes for a botanical journal. Lina KOSTENKO is unemployed. She lives on earnings from recordings of her poetry which are being sold now. Lina completely ignored the writers' congress in November.

6. Vitaliy KOROTYCH was in Prague again, in mid December (1966), with a delegation concerned with the further development of Czech-Ukrainian cultural relations. He visited Orest ZILINSKY and told him he would be going to the United States in January 1967, and also that he was made Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Writers UkSSR. KOROTYCH is no longer accepted by the other young Ukrainian writers.

7. Ivan DRACH and Vinhranovsky were not in prison. They were merely interrogated. Practically everyone of the Sixties group was interrogated. Sviatoslav KARAVANSKIY was 17 years old when the Germans came to the Ukraine. He lived in Odessa. In 1966, he was released for a short period of time (probably in June) and, at that time, sent a memorandum to the CC CPU demanding that the Ukrainian Minister of Education be put on trial for not adhering to the constitution, insofar as educational

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matters were concerned. KARAVANSKIY charged the minister with pursuing a policy of deliberate Russification. He said that students from Russian schools were being given preference to students from Ukrainian schools in admissions to institutions of higher learning. He also wrote a letter to the communist parties in Western and satellite countries, and sent copies of the letter to the embassies of these countries. In his letter, KARAVANSKIY criticized the Soviet nationalities policy, and demanded that a conference of communist parties be convened to discuss the nationalities problems. Some of the embassies refused to accept the letter.

8. Mykhaylyna KOTCHUBINSKA was interrogated concerning her involvement with the individuals who were arrested in 1965, and expelled from the party. Rostyslav BRATUN signed the protest concerning the arrests, and is now in disfavor. TSMOKALENKO was removed from his post as editor of Radyanska Ukraina, but no reasons for his dismissal were given. Recently he was in Prague and asked many questions concerning people who had anything to do with Ukrainian literature or who were in contact with Ukrainians. TSMOKALENKO has the reputation of being very mean.

9. There is a document authored by one fnu CHORNOVIY, who was a witness at the trial in Lvov, being circulated in the Ukraine and among Ukrainians in Czechoslovakia, in which he protests against the arrests and the abuses of Ukrainian intellectuals by the KGB. CHORNOVIY sent the document to V. SCHERBYTSKY, chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, and the attorney general of the Ukrainian republic. During the trial in Lvov, CHORNOVIY demanded the services of an interpreter, and refusing to reply to questions asked in Russian.

10. DRACH is no longer taken into confidence by his former colleagues. Fnu HOLOBOROD'KO returned to DRACH a book which the latter had authored and given to him with a dedication. HOLOBOROD'KO told DRACH he didn't want anything to do with him anymore. He crossed out the dedication by DRACH, and wrote, "Such a broad, bald head may be a sign of wisdom, but it could also be a place for one to spit."

11. Everything for the Congress of Ukrainian Writers was prearranged. SVITLYCHNIY was not present because he is not a member. Ivan DZYUBA was present, but he was not allowed to speak. About 20 people were refused permission to speak,

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and not all that was said at the Congress was published. The new course was decided by the Party and Government higher echelon. The outcome of the congress was a surprise to everyone. It is difficult to say how far along the new course things will go. There probably will be many changes.

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